Geopolitical Axis: From 9/11 to October 6 – The Unfolding Agenda

The attacks of September 11, 2001, marked a historical and strategic turning point in American foreign policy. Far from being a mere response to terrorism, 9/11 served as a pretext for a long-term geopolitical reconfiguration, targeting primarily secular Arab states that refused alignment with U.S. interests.

Behind these events, Thierry Meyssan was among the first to challenge the official narrative. His work laid the foundation for a critical understanding of the deep state machinery, the manipulation of mass events, and the orchestration of perception. For Meyssan, 9/11 was not an isolated tragedy but the beginning of an offensive — one that would be carried out through covert alliances and proxy forces.

Among these proxies, the Muslim Brotherhood played a key role. Despite their image as defenders of Islamic tradition, the Brotherhood has consistently aligned with American interests, especially when it served to destabilize secular regimes such as those in Egypt, Syria, or Libya. It is within this logic that Hamas, a branch of the Brotherhood, rose to power — not just through elections in Gaza in 2006, but with indirect support from Israel itself, which initially saw Hamas as a counterweight to the PLO.

This manipulation of ideological divisions — Islamist vs. secular — allowed the U.S. and its allies to reshape the Middle East, while maintaining plausible deniability. The war in Syria, the weakening of Assad, and the isolation of any sovereign, non-aligned state followed this same blueprint.

Meanwhile, Russia, though not an Arab state, never aligned with U.S. geopolitical objectives. After the illusion of rapprochement during the Clinton-Gorbachev era, Russia once again emerged as a strategic rival, especially with its support for Assad and its opposition to NATO's expansion.

Into this context comes Donald Trump. Though not yet a politician in 2001, Trump — as a New York real estate mogul — had insights into the structural integrity of the Twin Towers and expressed early skepticism about the official account of 9/11. Later, as president, he adopted a sovereigntist stance, openly criticizing the globalist agenda and attempting to dismantle the influence of the deep state. Whether willingly or intuitively, Trump echoed some of Meyssan's positions, although from a very different angle.

Fast forward to October 6, 2023: a surprise attack from Gaza mirrors, in symbolic structure, the unanticipated shock of 9/11. Just like 2001, the Israeli

government appeared unprepared, despite the renowned efficiency of Mossad. No alert, no reaction — as if a blind spot had been allowed to emerge. This has fueled suspicions of internal complicity, at least at the strategic level, allowing the government to pursue long-standing objectives related to the expansion of territory and the doctrine of Greater Israel.

This day, too, marks a shift: Netanyahu, under internal pressure, reclaims the rhetoric of existential threat. But part of the population no longer believes him, sensing the orchestration behind the chaos.

Thus, from September 11, 2001 to October 6, 2023, a continuous arc can be drawn — a historical loop that links American hegemony, Israeli strategy, and the role of religious-political movements in the service of empire. It is not a conspiracy, but a convergence of interests and long-term planning visible to those who refuse the hypnotic veil of official discourse.

Add to this the more recent split between Elon Musk and Trump, initially allies in their criticism of censorship and globalism, now rivals as Musk shifts toward pro-nuclear investments and potential support for Democratic platforms. The fracture marks a new phase in the elite struggle: not left versus right, but sovereigntists versus transhumanist technocrats.

The machine is in motion. Its timeline is inscribed not just in dates and facts, but in patterns of power, which a few — like Meyssan — have dared to read early.